Population & Economic Development

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Around the world, substantial resources have been devoted to family planning and reproductive health programs that have helped improve the health of women and families. But little is known about how these investments affected their economic well-being—raising income levels and bringing people out of poverty. Decades of research have produced no clear consensus on how demographic change affects economic development or vice versa. But the two tend to be interrelated.

This data sheet explores the associations between demographic change and economic development. Its purpose is to stimulate discussion and promote further inquiry and research. The data presented here are not intended to imply cause and effect between any of the indicators. In most cases, the indicators we present influence each other both directly and through other factors.

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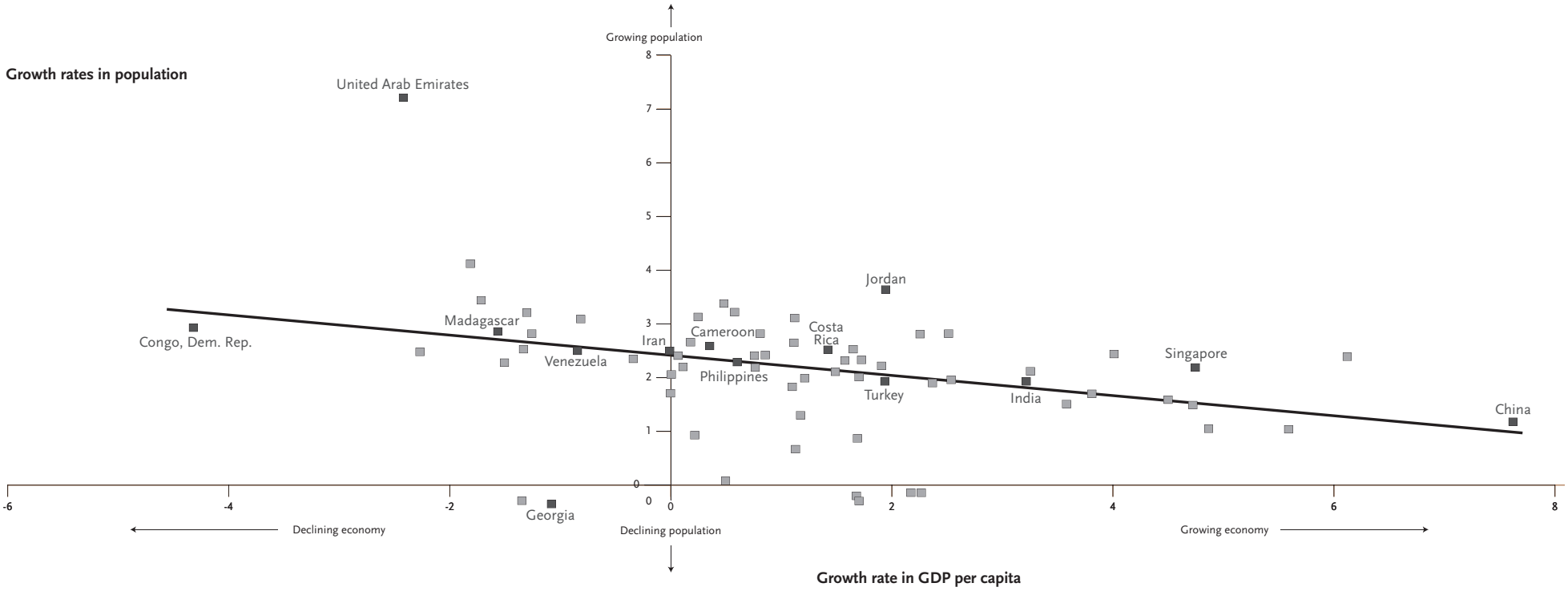
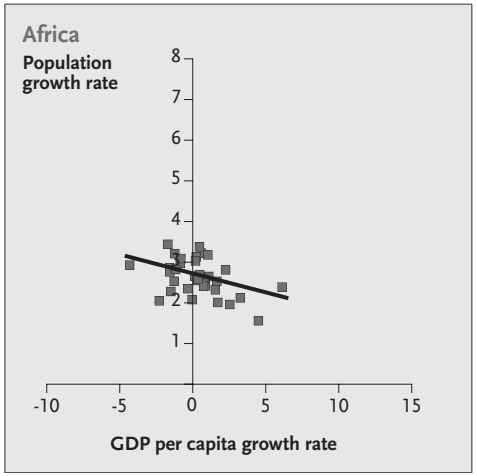
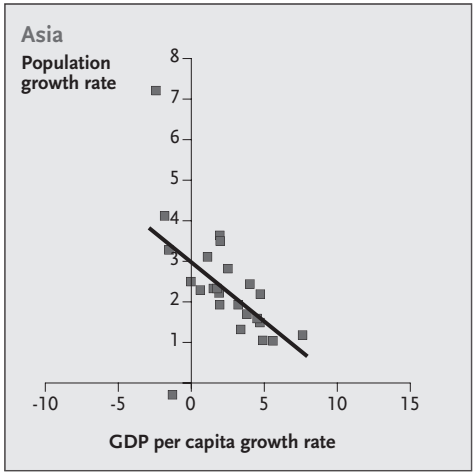
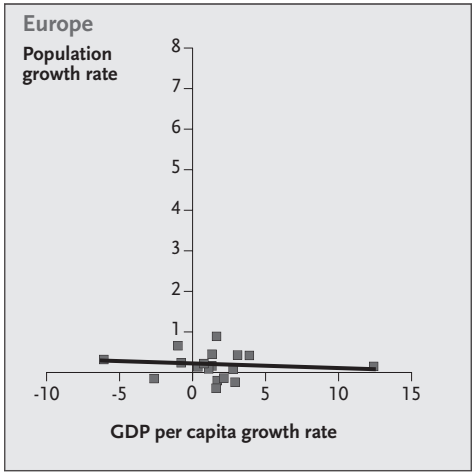
Association Between Average Annual Population Growth Rates and GDP per Capita Growth Rates, 1975-2004

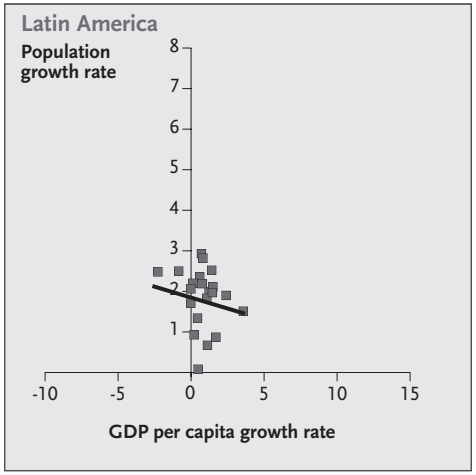
Globally, a higher rate of population growth is associated with a lower rate of economic growth, but the association varies across regions and income levels.











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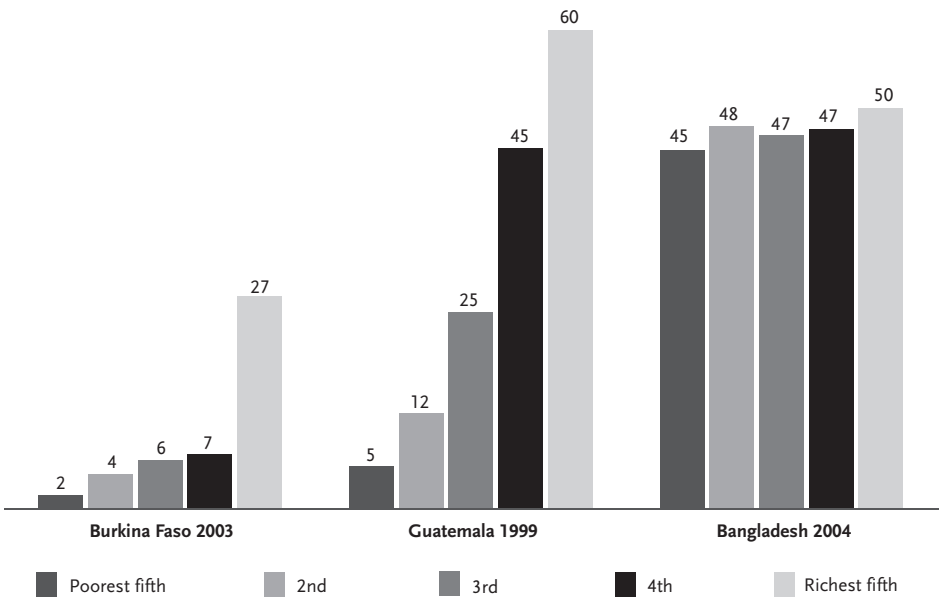
Use of Modern Contraception by Wealth

Across the world, poor women use contraceptives at lower rates than wealthier women. However, strong family planning efforts can increase use of contraceptives in all wealth groups, even in low-income countries such as Bangladesh.

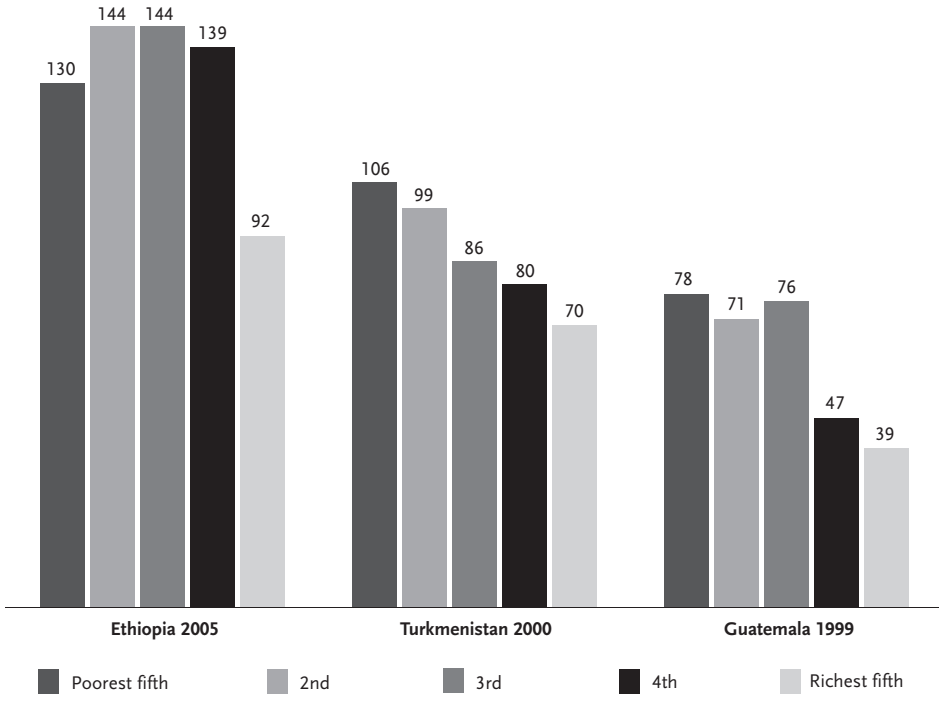
Percent of married women using modern contraception



Child Mortality by Wealth

The mortality of children under age 5 varies between the wealthy and the poor in a country. People in lower wealth groups face more risk of their children dying than those in wealthier groups.

Deaths of children under age 5 per 1,000 live births



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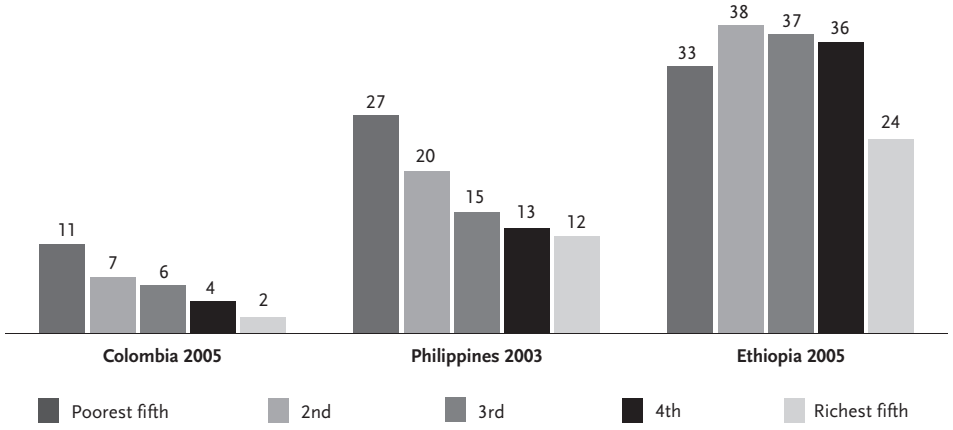
Unmet Need for Family Planning by Wealth

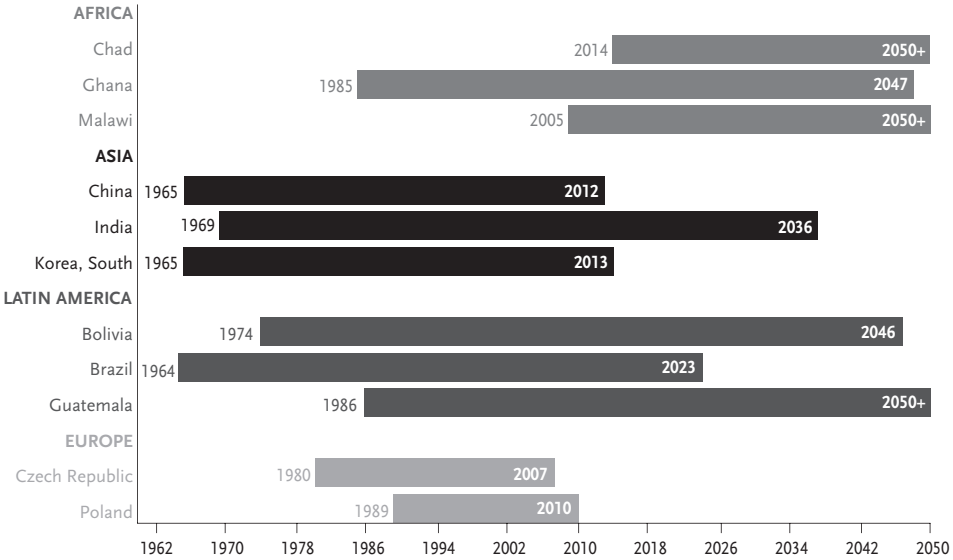
The poorest often have the highest unmet need for family planning services. However, in some countries, such as Ethiopia, the poorest may have low unmet need because they desire large families. In countries with strong family planning programs, such as Colombia, unmet need for family planning is relatively low, especially when compared to neighboring countries.

Percent of women with unmet need for family planning



Period of Potential Demographic Bonus

Countries with increasing numbers of working-age adults relative to dependent elderly and children have an opportunity to increase employment, investment, and savings. This additional economic advantage in growth and well-being is called a demographic bonus, as shown below for selected countries.



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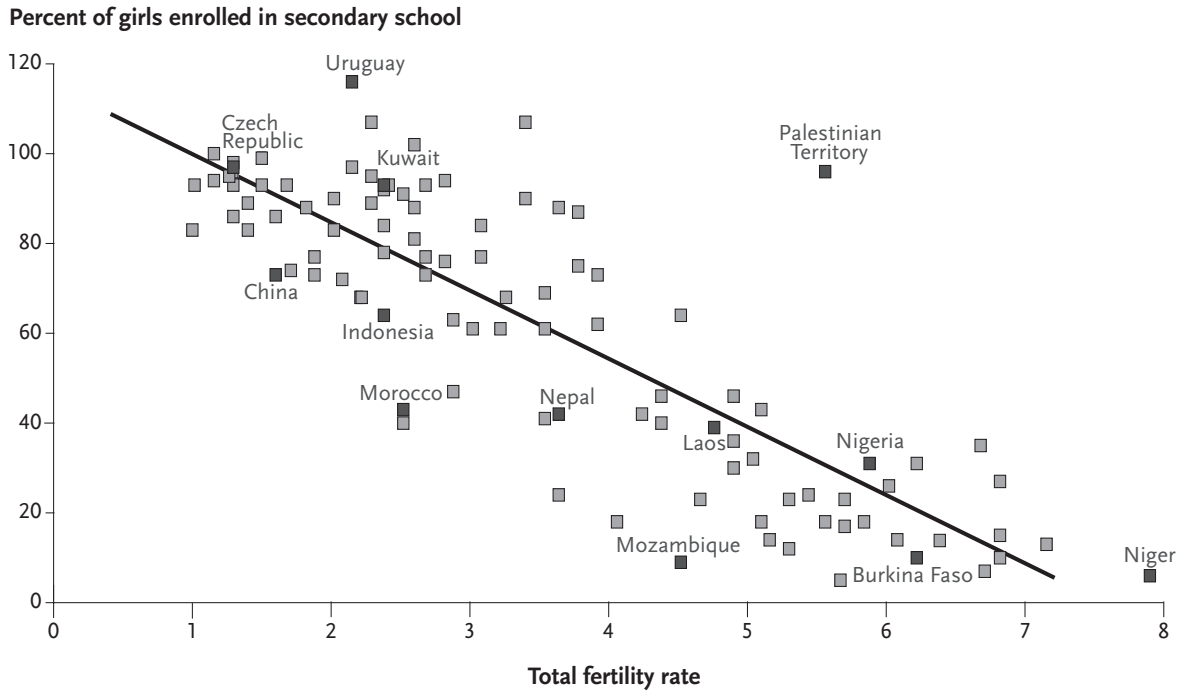
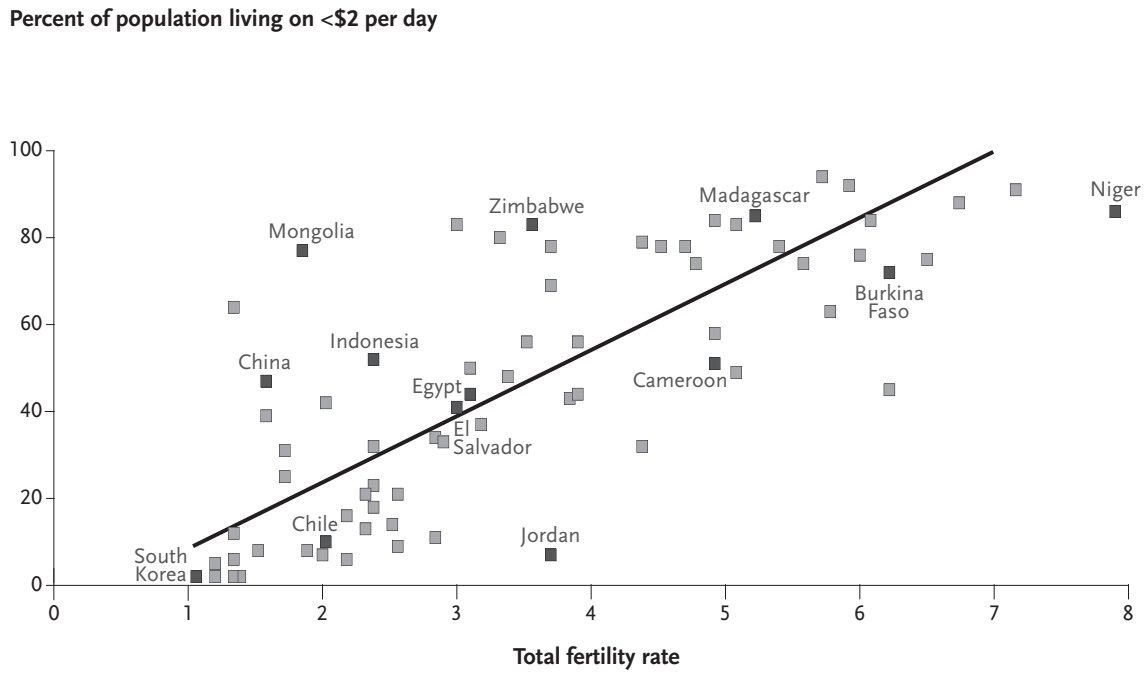
Association Between Fertility and Education

Girls' secondary school enrollment tends to be higher in countries with lower fertility rates.



Association Between Fertility and Poverty

Countries with a higher percentage of people living in poverty often have higher fertility rates.



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	POPULATION									
	Total Population (millions)	Population Growth Rate (%)	Total Fertility Rate[b]	Married Women Using Modern Contraception (%)	Number of Working-Age Adults per Dependent Child		Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (million PPP $)	Per Capita GDP (PPP $)	Percent of Population Living on <$2/Day	Percent of Females Enrolled in Secondary School
					2006	2030				
AFRICA	**924**						**1,938,794**			
Algeria	33.5	1.5	2.4	52	2.3	3.1	196,367	6,069	*15*	84
Angola	15.8	2.8	6.8	5	1.1	1.3	31,040	2,004	—	15
Benin	8.7	3.2	5.6	7	1.2	1.7	8,199	1,003	74	17
Botswana	1.8	0.1	3.1	39	1.6	1.8	16,169	9,140	*50*	77
Burkina Faso	13.6	3.2	6.2	9	1.1	1.4	13,773	1,074	72	10
Burundi	7.8	3.0	6.8	10	1.2	1.2	4,532	622	88	10
Cameroon	17.3	1.9	4.9	13	1.4	2.0	32,038	1,998	51	36
Cape Verde	0.5	2.4	3.5	*46*	1.5	2.3	2,606	5,264	—	69
Central African Republic	4.3	1.3	4.9	7	1.2	1.7	4,009	1,006	*84*	—
Chad	10.0	3.4	6.7	2	1.1	1.2	18,148	1,921	—	8
Comoros	0.7	2.6	4.9	19	1.3	2.1	1,050	1,786	—	30
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	62.7	2.8	6.7	4	1.1	1.2	36,166	648	—	16
Congo, Rep. of	3.7	3.0	4.8	13	1.1	1.2	3,491	899	—	35
Côte d'Ivoire	19.7	1.6	5.1	*7*	1.3	2.0	25,475	1,425	49	18
Djibouti	0.8	2.1	4.0	6	1.4	2.0	1,427	1,832	—	18
Egypt	75.4	1.9	3.1	57	1.9	2.6	281,125	3,870	44	84
Eritrea	4.6	4.3	5.3	5	1.2	1.7	3,800	898	—	23
Ethiopia	74.8	2.4	5.4	14	1.2	1.7	48,597	695	78	24
Gabon	1.4	1.7	4.3	12	1.4	2.0	8,293	6,087	—	42
Gambia	1.5	2.8	5.1	9	1.4	2.1	2,704	1,830	83	43
Ghana	22.6	2.1	4.4	19	1.5	2.2	44,594	2,058	79	40
Guinea	9.8	2.2	5.7	6	1.2	1.6	18,437	2,004	—	17
Guinea-Bissau	1.4	3.0	7.1	4	1.0	1.2	1,022	663	—	13
Kenya	34.7	2.2	4.9	32	1.3	1.8	35,054	1,047	58	46
Lesotho	1.8	0.1	3.5	35	1.5	1.7	4,328	2,407	*56*	41
Liberia	3.4	1.4	6.8	—	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	27
Libya	5.9	2.0	3.4	*26*	2.2	3.2	—	—	—	107
Madagascar	17.8	2.8	5.2	17	1.2	1.7	14,266	788	85	14
Malawi	12.8	2.3	6.0	28	1.0	1.4	7,488	594	76	26
Mali	13.9	3.0	7.1	6	1.0	1.3	12,035	917	*91*	17
Mauritania	3.2	3.0	5.8	5	1.2	1.7	5,315	1,783	63	18
Mauritius	1.3	1.0	1.8	42	2.8	3.5	13,643	11,054	—	88
Morocco	31.7	1.5	2.5	55	2.1	2.9	118,121	3,961	14	43
Mozambique	19.9	2.0	5.4	12	1.2	1.6	22,076	1,137	*78*	9
Namibia	2.1	1.4	3.9	43	1.4	1.9	13,699	6,818	*56*	62
Niger	14.4	3.4	7.9	4	1.0	1.2	9,665	716	*86*	6
Nigeria	134.5	2.2	5.9	8	1.2	1.8	136,529	1,061	92	31
Reunion	0.8	1.6	2.4	—	2.4	3.0	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	9.1	2.4	6.1	10	1.3	1.8	10,308	1,160	84	14

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					2006	2030				
Senegal	11.9	2.4	5.3	10	1.3	2.0	17,923	1,574	*63*	16
Sierra Leone	5.7	4.1	6.5	4	1.3	1.4	2,751	516	*75*	14
Somalia	8.9	3.2	6.9	*1*	1.2	1.6	—	—	—	—
South Africa	47.3	0.8	2.8	*55*	1.9	2.3	468,121	10,286	34	94
Sudan	41.2	1.9	5.0	*7*	1.5	2.2	63,621	1,791	—	32
Swaziland	1.1	0.2	3.7	26	1.4	1.6	5,803	5,182	—	42
Tanzania	37.9	2.0	5.7	20	1.3	2.0	23,321	620	90	5
Togo	6.3	2.7	5.1	9	1.2	1.9	8,453	1,412	—	26
Tunisia	10.1	1.1	2.0	53	2.7	3.6	70,906	7,139	7	80
Uganda	27.7	3.4	6.9	19	0.9	1.1	37,802	1,359	—	14
Zambia	11.9	1.7	5.7	23	1.1	1.5	9,950	867	94	23
Zimbabwe	13.1	0.6	3.6	*50*	1.4	1.9	24,554	1,898	*83*	35
ASIA	**3,968**						**16,018,90**			
Afghanistan	31.1	4.6	6.8	9	1.1	1.3	—	—	—	5
Armenia	3.0	-0.4	1.7	20	3.4	4.2	11,406	3,769	31	93
Azerbaijan	8.5	0.6	2.0	12	2.7	3.5	31,704	3,817	<2	82
Bahrain	0.7	1.6	2.6	—	2.6	3.8	13,657	19,078	—	102
Bangladesh	146.6	1.9	3.0	47	1.8	2.5	239,295	1,719	83	54
Bhutan	0.9	2.2	2.9	31	1.5	2.2	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	14.1	2.0	3.4	27	1.6	2.3	30,725	2,227	78	24
China	1,311.4	0.6	1.6	86	3.4	4.0	7,023,705	5,419	47	73
Cyprus	1.0	1.2	1.5	—	3.5	3.9	17,311	20,959	—	99
Georgia	4.4	-1.1	1.6	27	3.7	4.4	11,808	2,614	25	82
Hong Kong, SAR	7.0	1.2	1.0	—	5.2	5.3	194,965	28,327	—	83
India	1,121.8	1.6	2.9	49	2.0	3.0	3,115,305	2,885	80	47
Indonesia	225.5	1.3	2.4	57	2.4	3.5	721,616	3,316	52	64
Iran	70.3	0.9	2.0	56	2.4	3.4	463,398	6,916	7	79
Iraq	29.6	2.8	4.8	25	1.4	2.1	—	—	—	36
Israel	7.2	2.0	2.8	—	2.2	2.9	152,323	22,408	—	93
Jordan	5.6	2.7	3.7	41	1.6	2.7	23,437	4,308	7	88
Kazakhstan	15.3	-0.3	2.2	*53*	3.1	3.6	102,529	6,838	16	97
Korea, North	23.1	0.6	2.0	58	2.8	3.5	—	—	—	—
Korea, South	48.5	0.4	1.1	*67*	4.0	5.0	905,869	18,840	<2	93
Kuwait	2.7	3.7	2.4	*39*	3.1	3.9	43,816	17,815	—	93
Kyrgyzstan	5.2	1.2	2.6	*49*	2.0	3.2	9,058	1,779	21	88
Laos	6.1	2.3	4.8	29	1.4	2.1	10,401	1,796	74	39
Lebanon	3.9	1.0	2.4	40	2.3	3.2	18,992	5,364	—	93
Malaysia	26.9	1.9	2.6	*30*	2.0	3.1	235,112	9,444	9	81
Mongolia	2.6	1.2	1.9	54	2.2	3.5	4,751	1,889	75	95
Myanmar	51.0	1.1	2.5	33	2.3	3.4	—	—	—	40

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					2006	2030				
Nepal	26.0	2.1	3.7	35	1.5	2.3	36,409	1,369	69	42
Oman	2.6	1.0	3.4	*18*	1.9	2.6	35,535	14,024	—	85
Pakistan	165.8	2.0	4.6	20	1.5	2.3	311,009	2,045	74	23
Palestinian Territory	3.9	3.2	5.6	37	1.1	1.8	—	—	—	96
Philippines	86.3	1.8	3.4	33	1.8	2.8	346,105	4,241	48	90
Qatar	0.8	5.9	2.8	*32*	3.6	4.1	—	—	—	95
Saudi Arabia	24.1	2.7	4.5	*29*	1.6	2.5	304,313	12,706	—	64
Singapore	4.5	1.5	1.2	*55*	3.9	4.2	109,417	25,804	—	—
Sri Lanka	19.9	0.9	2.0	50	2.9	3.6	78,342	4,034	42	83
Syria	19.5	2.5	3.5	35	1.7	2.7	61,648	3,318	—	61
Tajikistan	7.0	1.1	3.8	27	1.5	2.4	7,101	1,104	43	75
Thailand	65.2	0.9	1.7	79	3.0	3.6	473,561	7,435	25	74
Turkey	73.7	1.4	2.2	43	2.3	3.2	511,065	7,125	19	68
Turkmenistan	5.3	1.4	2.9	53	2.1	3.2	—	—	—	—
United Arab Emirates	4.9	6.5	2.2	*24*	3.6	4.6	95,510	22,109	—	68
Uzbekistan	26.2	1.5	2.7	63	1.9	3.1	45,028	1,718	—	93
Viet Nam	84.2	1.4	2.1	66	2.3	3.4	207,263	2,523	—	72
Yemen	21.6	3.1	6.2	13	1.1	1.6	16,415	807	45	31
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN	**566**						**3,928,000**			
Argentina	39.0	1.0	2.4	—	2.4	3.2	468,964	12,222	23	89
Bolivia	9.1	2.0	3.8	35	1.5	2.5	22,517	2,499	42	87
Brazil	186.8	1.4	2.3	*70*	2.4	3.2	1,385,118	7,531	21	107
Chile	16.4	1.1	2.0	—	2.8	3.5	161,133	9,993	10	90
Colombia	46.8	1.6	2.4	68	2.1	2.9	299,535	6,669	18	78
Costa Rica	4.3	1.9	1.9	72	2.4	3.4	37,061	8,714	8	80
Cuba	11.3	0.3	1.5	72	3.8	4.3	—	—	—	93
Dominican Republic	9.0	1.5	2.8	66	2.0	2.7	60,028	6,846	11	76
Ecuador	13.3	1.4	3.2	59	1.9	2.9	47,498	3,642	37	61
El Salvador	7.0	1.8	3.0	61	1.8	2.7	31,329	4,633	41	61
Guatemala	13.0	2.4	4.4	34	1.2	1.9	48,735	3,964	32	46
Guyana	0.7	0.2	2.3	36	2.3	3.7	3,061	4,080	—	95
Haiti	8.5	1.4	4.7	22	1.6	2.2	—	—	78	—
Honduras	7.4	2.3	3.3	56	1.5	2.5	18,632	2,644	44	73
Jamaica	2.7	0.5	2.3	*63*	2.0	2.8	10,119	3,826	13	89
Mexico	108.3	1.3	2.4	*59*	2.1	3.3	935,169	9,010	20	82
Nicaragua	5.6	2.0	3.3	66	1.5	2.6	17,957	3,340	80	68
Panama	3.3	1.8	2.7	—	2.1	2.9	21,239	6,689	17	73
Paraguay	6.3	2.4	2.9	61	1.6	2.3	26,616	4,423	33	63
Peru	28.4	1.5	2.4	47	2.0	2.8	143,843	5,219	32	92
Puerto Rico	3.9	0.6	1.8	*68*	3.0	3.5	—	—	—	—

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					2006	2030				
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	0.3	1.6	33	3.4	3.6	14,569	11,196	*39*	86
Uruguay	3.3	0.7	2.2	—	2.6	3.3	29,779	8,658	6	116
Venezuela	27.0	1.8	2.7	—	2.1	2.9	145,098	5,554	28	77
EUROPE	**732**						**2,974,502**			
Albania	3.2	0.4	1.9	8	2.5	3.2	14,236	4,575	12	77
Belarus	9.7	-0.6	1.2	*42*	4.8	5.0	62,933	6,406	<2	94
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.9	0.3	1.2	16	4.3	4.8	25,267	6,463	—	—
Bulgaria	7.7	-0.7	1.3	*26*	5.2	5.5	57,618	7,424	6	100
Croatia	4.4	0.2	1.4	—	4.4	4.5	49,773	11,204	<2	89
Czech Republic	10.3	-0.1	1.3	*58*	5.0	5.1	182,227	17,837	*<2*	96
Estonia	1.3	-0.6	1.5	*56*	4.6	4.3	18,045	13,377	8	99
Hungary	10.1	-0.3	1.3	*68*	4.5	4.9	156,189	15,453	<2	96
Latvia	2.3	-0.6	1.3	*60*	4.8	4.8	24,770	10,710	5	96
Lithuania	3.4	-0.4	1.3	*30*	4.2	4.7	41,385	12,046	8	101
Macedonia	2.0	0.2	1.4	—	3.6	4.2	12,336	6,075	<2	83
Moldova	4.0	-0.3	1.7	44	4.1	4.9	6,701	1,589	64	84
Poland	38.1	-0.1	1.3	*19*	4.5	4.9	455,288	11,924	<2	97
Romania	21.6	-0.4	1.3	*30*	4.6	5.3	168,995	7,793	13	86
Russia	142.3	-0.5	1.3	*49*	4.7	4.4	1,309,123	9,101	12	93
Serbia/Montenegro	9.5/.06	-.01	1.8/1.7	33	3.8	4.0	—	—	—	89
Slovakia	5.4	0.0	1.3	*41*	4.4	5.2	72,335	13,439	*3*	95
Slovenia	2.0	0.0	1.2	*57*	5.1	5.3	38,431	19,244	<2	100
Ukraine	46.8	-1.1	1.2	*38*	4.8	5.1	278,850	5,877	5	92
OCEANIA	**34**						**18,180**			
Fiji	0.8	0.9	2.5	—	2.1	3.0	4,688	5,575	—	91
Papua-New Guinea	6.0	2.1	4.1	*20*	1.5	2.3	13,492	2,338	—	23

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	INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES									TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES					
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception (%)			Child Mortality Rate[c]			Total Fertility Rate[b]			Average Annual Growth Rate (%)				Period of Potential Demographic Bonus	
										GDP per Capita		Total Population			
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	1975-1984	1995-2004	1975-1984	1995-2004	Begin	End
AFRICA															
Algeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.5	2020	2034
Angola	1	1	14	288	260	205	—	—	—	2.36[a]	2.1	3.1	2.6	1994	*
Benin	4	7	15	198	181	93	7.2	6.5	3.5	1.1	1.5	3.1	3.1	1989	*
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	5.1	3.4	1.0	2024	*
Burkina Faso	2	6	27	206	196	144	7.1	6.8	3.9	1.0	1.6	2.1	3.0	1998	*
Burundi	8	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	-1.1	2.8	1.9	2020	*
Cameroon	2	11	26	189	150	88	6.5	5.6	3.2	3.8	2.0	2.9	2.1	1987	*
Cape Verde	34	51	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	1.3	2.3	1990	2042
Central African Republic	2	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1.4	-1.4	2.6	1.7	2002	*
Chad	0	1	7	176	212	187	5.1	6.9	6.0	-2.4	8.9	2.2	3.3	2014	*
Comoros	17	19	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1.7[a]	-0.1	3.7	2.7	1984	*
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2	3	12	248	219	119	—	—	—	-2.5	-4.4	3.0	2.4	2014	*
Congo, Rep. of	9	12	18	135	130	85	6.7	5.2	2.9	5.2	-3.4	3.1	3.2	2010	*
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2.4	-1.0	4.7	2.1	1990	*
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2.1	6.0	2.7	1973	*
Egypt	50	57	60	75	47	25	3.6	3.3	2.6	6.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	1984	2039
Eritrea	—	—	—	100	142	65	6.2	5.2	3.0	—	-1.1	2.5	3.5	1985	*
Ethiopia	4	12	34	130	144	92	6.6	6.2	3.2	-0.5[a]	2.2	2.3	2.6	1995	*
Gabon	6	12	18	93	97	55	6.3	4.1	3.0	-2.3	-0.6	3.0	2.2	1991	*
Gambia	6	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.7	3.3	3.1	1986	*
Ghana	9	19	26	128	111	88	6.4	4.9	2.8	-2.8	2.1	2.6	2.2	1985	2047
Guinea	3	4	13	217	204	113	6.5	6.2	4.2	—	1.2	2.5	2.2	2002	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.7	-3.6	3.2	2.9	2011	*
Kenya	12	33	45	149	121	91	7.6	5.1	3.1	0.5	-0.1	3.8	2.3	1977	*
Lesotho	15	35	53	114	106	82	5.2	3.8	2.0	3.5	3.7	2.5	0.7	2020	2049
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	4.6	2013	*
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	2.0	2014	2034
Madagascar	7	18	30	142	101	49	6.6	6.0	3.0	-2.6	-0.5	2.8	2.9	1981	*
Malawi	22	25	38	183	168	111	7.1	6.5	4.1	0.9	0.7	3.1	2.5	2005	*
Mali	4	3	18	248	262	148	7.3	7.3	5.3	0.2	3.0	2.4	2.9	2000	*
Mauritania	0	3	17	98	131	79	5.4	4.9	3.5	-0.7	0.6	2.4	2.9	1989	*
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	1.4	1.0	1963	2013
Morocco	51	55	57	78	47	26	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.5	1971	2032
Mozambique	4	9	35	196	203	108	6.3	6.3	3.8	—	5.6	2.4	2.3	1990	*
Namibia	29	30	64	55	59	31	6.0	4.6	2.7	-3.1[a]	2.1	2.2	2.2	2025	*
Niger	1	3	14	282	348	184	8.4	7.8	5.7	-2.3	-0.3	3.1	3.4	2002	*
Nigeria	4	7	21	257	215	79	6.5	5.7	4.2	-3.4	2.5	2.9	2.4	1993	*

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	INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES									TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES					
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception (%)			Child Mortality Rate[c]			Total Fertility Rate[b]			Average Annual Growth Rate (%)				Period of Potential Demographic Bonus	
										GDP per Capita		Total Population			
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	1975-1984	1995-2004	1975-1984	1995-2004	Begin	End
Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.7	2039	2048
Rwanda	6	9	22	211	170	122	6.1	6.7	5.0	3.1	2.2	3.1	5.4	1993	*
Senegal	3	9	22	183	136	64	7.0	5.5	3.8	-0.7	1.9	2.6	2.5	1990	*
Sierra Leone	1	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	-2.8	1.9	2.8	2011	*
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	2.6	2009	*
South Africa	34	55	70	87	49	22	4.8	2.7	1.9	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.3	2028	*
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.4	3.2	3.2	2.1	1980	*
Swaziland	13	27	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1.6	2.5	3.0	0.9	2023	*
Tanzania	11	16	36	137	147	93	7.3	6.6	3.3	—	2.7	3.3	2.2	1979	*
Togo	4	8	17	168	154	97	7.3	6.0	2.9	-0.8	0.1	3.1	3.1	1986	*
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	3.8	2.6	1.2	1968	2015
Uganda	11	12	41	192	164	106	8.5	7.5	4.1	1.8[a]	2.9	3.1	3.2	2013	*
Zambia	11	20	53	192	196	92	7.3	6.8	3.6	-2.6	1.3	3.3	2.0	1996	*
Zimbabwe	41	43	67	100	102	62	4.9	4.5	2.6	-1.1	-3.5	3.5	1.0	1979	*
ASIA															
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.1	3.6	2000	*
Armenia	12	17	29	52	24	23	1.8	1.9	1.5	—	7.9	1.7	-0.7	2030	2038
Azerbaijan	7	13	27	133	99	41	2.3	1.9	1.6	—	8.3	1.6	0.8	1994	2014
Bahrain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8[a]	3.0	4.3	2.3	1965	2017
Bangladesh	45	47	50	121	97	72	4.0	3.0	2.5	1.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	1967	2043
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.2	1995	2043
Cambodia	22	27	32	127	114	43	4.9	3.2	2.4	—	4.9	1.0	2.2	1994	2046
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	7.6	1.4	0.8	1965	2012
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	2.4	0.5	1.4	1990	2011
Georgia	20	27	37	—	—	—	1.7	1.5	1.5	4.6	6.6	0.7	-1.2	1995	2013
Hong Kong, SAR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	2.1	2.3	1.3	1962	2009
India	29	45	55	141	101	46	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.8	4.1	2.1	1.7	1969	2036
Indonesia	49	60	58	77	56	22	3.0	2.7	2.2	5.2	1.1	2.1	1.3	1970	2026
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2.9	2.9	3.7	1.1	2020	2035
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	2.9	1965	*
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.6	2.0	2.3	1981	2032
Jordan	28	35	47	42	34	25	5.2	4.3	3.1	7.2	0.7	3.3	2.9	1980	2031
Kazakhstan	49	53	55	82	72	45	3.4	2.1	1.2	—	7.1	1.1	-0.7	1966	2013
Korea, North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.8	1997	2020
Korea, South	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	3.6	1.5	0.6	1965	2013
Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-8.6	-0.3	5.4	4.8	2012	2022
Kyrgyzstan	44	48	54	96	78	49	4.6	3.6	2.0	—	4.2	2.0	1.4	1994	2035
Laos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3[a]	4.0	1.7	2.4	1986	*

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	INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES									TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES					
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception (%)			Child Mortality Rate[c]			Total Fertility Rate[b]			Average Annual Growth Rate (%)				Period of Potential Demographic Bonus	
										GDP per Capita		Total Population			
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	1975-1984	1995-2004	1975-1984	1995-2004	Begin	End
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.4	1.2	1966	2019
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	1964	2023
Mongolia	54	56	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2.4[a]	2.7	2.7	1.0	1973	2026
Myanmar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	1.3	1975	2020
Nepal	24	32	55	130	104	68	5.3	4.7	2.3	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.3	1993	2047
Oman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	1.8	5.2	1.7	1968	2034
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.3	1993	2045
Palestinian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	3.5	1980	*
Philippines	24	36	35	66	32	21	5.9	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.0	1964	2038
Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	4.3	1950	2019
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-5.1	0.3	5.8	2.8	1970	2048
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	3.1	1.7	2.3	1964	1990
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.8	1.6	1.0	1960	2011
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.5	3.6	2.6	1984	2037
Tajikistan	25	26	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	-10.7[a]	3.1	2.8	1.2	1994	2045
Thailand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	1.5	2.1	1.0	1966	2011
Turkey	—	—	—	85	53	33	—	—	—	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.6	1965	2023
Turkmenistan	51	53	50	106	86	70	3.4	3.0	2.1	—	—	2.5	1.4	1968	2035
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3.2	0.5	10.2	6.3	1988	2021
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.6	1.5	1969	2035
Viet Nam	58	58	52	53	24	16	2.2	1.8	1.4	—	5.5	2.1	1.4	1969	2021
Yemen	1	7	24	163	112	73	7.3	7.3	4.7	—	0.7	3.5	3.2	1989	*
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN															
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	1988	2035
Bolivia	23	32	49	105	65	32	6.7	4.0	2.0	-0.7	1.1	2.3	2.1	1974	2046
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.5	1964	2023
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.3	1966	2013
Colombia	60	69	72	39	24	16	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.7	0.4	2.2	1.7	1965	2022
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	2.1	2.7	2.2	1965	2018
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.4	1974	2007
Dominican Republic	54	64	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	3.9	2.4	1.5	1967	2027
Ecuador	50	63	67	37	29	31	5.1	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	2.8	1.5	1965	2030
El Salvador	54	65	67	38	24	19	4.5	2.6	1.9	-3.0	0.7	1.5	2.0	1967	2033
Guatemala	5	25	60	78	76	39	7.6	5.1	2.9	0.1	0.9	2.5	2.3	1986	*
Guyana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	1960	2022
Haiti	17	26	24	164	141	109	6.8	5.0	2.7	0.3	—	2.2	1.4	1990	2042
Honduras	41	59	65	50	39	20	5.6	3.3	2.1	1.3	0.3	3.3	2.5	1972	2043
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1.2	0.0	1.3	0.7	1971	2020

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	INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES									TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES					
	Married Women Using Modern Contraception (%)			Child Mortality Rate[c]			Total Fertility Rate[b]			Average Annual Growth Rate (%)				Period of Potential Demographic Bonus	
										GDP per Capita		Total Population			
	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Richest Fifth	1975-1984	1995-2004	1975-1984	1995-2004	Begin	End
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.5	1972	2022
Nicaragua	50	71	71	64	39	19	5.6	3.1	2.1	-4.8	1.0	3.0	2.0	1965	2039
Panama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	1968	2024
Paraguay	50	63	68	—	—	—	5.4	2.7	1.9	3.2	-1.2	3.1	2.4	1965	2047
Peru	27	52	55	93	44	18	4.7	2.0	1.5	-0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	1966	2033
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	—	1.4	0.7	1959	2009
Trinidad and Tobago	38	33	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	4.8	1.5	0.4	1960	2008
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	2001	2023
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2.0	-1.1	3.1	1.9	1966	2027
EUROPE															
Albania	6	8	18	37	27	27	2.9	2.3	2.7	-2.9[a]	5.5	2.1	-0.1	1966	2014
Belarus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	0.6	-0.5	1994	2012
Bosnia-Herzegovina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.4	0.9	1.5	1962	1998
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.1[a]	2.3	0.3	-0.7	1991	2009
Croatia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	0.5	-0.3	2004	2011
Czech Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	0.3	-0.1	1980	2007
Estonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	0.6	-0.9	1995	2008
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	4.4	0.1	-0.2	1980	2009
Latvia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	6.9	0.4	-0.8	1995	2009
Lithuania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	0.7	-0.6	1997	2013
Macedonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.9	0.4	1950	2012
Moldova	37	43	51	29	33	17	2.1	1.8	1.4	—	0.4	0.9	-0.3	1991	2012
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	0.9	0.0	1989	2010
Romania	30	50	60	—	—	—	2.0	1.2	0.7	—	2.5	0.7	-0.4	1980	2011
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	0.6	-0.3	1993	2010
Serbia/Montenegro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.0	1996	2011
Slovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1.8[a]	4.1	0.9	0.1	1980	2011
Slovenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	0.8	0.0	1978	2008
Ukraine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	0.4	-1.0	1994	2012
OCEANIA															
Fiji	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.0	1957	2039
Papua-New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1.8	-0.6	2.4	2.3	1978	2049

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NOTES, SOURCES, DEFINITIONS, AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

NOTES

Data on inequality were drawn from Demographic and Health or Reproductive Health surveys between 1997 and 2005. The surveys asked about household health, nutrition, and fertility, as well as assets, such as type of flooring and/or roof; source of water; availability of electricity; possession of such items as watches, radios, bicycles, or a car; and other characteristics related to wealth.

The household assets were combined into a single wealth index and the population was divided into quintiles, or five wealth groups of equal size, based on the individuals' relative standing on the household index. The wealth index provides a country-specific, relative definition of economic status rather than an absolute definition of wealth. The economic status of the lowest or poorest quintile in Haiti, for example, is different from that of the poorest quintile in Brazil. Thus, data comparisons among countries must be made with caution.

The use of an asset measure rather than income or consumption measure is necessary when income and consumption data are unavailable or unreliable.

Poorest, middle, and richest fifths are the first, third, and fifth quintiles.

The fitted lines in the scatterplot graphs represent overall trends in reported data.

Inequality data for Cape Verde, Georgia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Romania, and Albania refer to socioeconomic status in terciles and are not directly comparable to quintile data.

Data for Serbia/Montenegro refer to the former Serbia and Montenegro and where possible, the independent countries.

The regional graph for Europe includes some countries where data were available for the period of 1985–2004 only.

Data prior to 1997 are shown in *italics*.

[a] Trend data shown for GDP per capita for the earlier period (1975–1984) corresponds to 1985–1994.

[b] Average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime.

[c] Deaths to children under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

* Countries where the period of potential demographic bonus is projected to extend beyond 2050.

— Indicates data unavailable or not applicable.

SOURCES

Association Between Average Annual Population Growth Rates and GDP per Capita Growth Rates: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2006*; and United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision*; **Regional Population Growth Rates and GDP per Capita Growth Rates:** World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2006*; and United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision*; **Use of Modern Contraception by Wealth:** ORC Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys; and D.R. Gwatkin et al., *Initial Country-Level Information about Socioeconomic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population*, Vols. I and II (2003); **Child Mortality by Wealth:** ORC Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys; **Unmet Need for Contraceptives by Wealth:** ORC Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys; **Association Between Fertility and Education:** United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision*; and UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, Enrolment Ratios by ISCED Level (http://stats.uis.unesco.org, accessed Nov. 2006); **Association Between Fertility and Poverty:** United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision*; and World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2006*; and **Period of Potential Demographic Bonus:** United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision*; and World Bank, *World Development Report 2007*.

In addition to sources listed above, the data sheet is based on: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet 2006*; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Reproductive Health Surveys; and UNICEF Multi-Indicator Cluster Surveys.

DEFINITIONS

Child Mortality Rate: Deaths to children under age 5 per 1,000 live births. The figure is based on births in the 10 years preceding the survey.

GDP per Capita, PPP: GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). Data are in constant 2000 international dollars.

Gross Domestic Product PPP: Gross domestic product (GDP) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2000 international dollars.

Number of Working-Age Adults per Dependent Child: Number of working-age adults (ages 15 to 64) per dependent child (ages 14 or younger).

Percent of Females Enrolled in Secondary School: The ratio of the number of females enrolled in secondary school to the female population in the applicable age group (such as ages 12 to 17) for the country. This number can exceed 100 when the number of students currently enrolled exceeds the population of the relevant age group.

Percent of Married Women Using Modern Contraception: The percentage of married or "in-union" women ages 15 to 49 who are currently using a modern method of contraception. These methods include the pill, injectables, implants, IUD, condom, and sterilization.

Period of Potential Demographic Bonus: Years of a country's projected continuous decline in the total dependency ratio (allowing for pauses of no more than five years). Total dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of dependents (ages <15 and 65+) over the number of working-age adults (ages 15 to 64). Where multiple periods of decline have occurred in a country, the last period of decline between 1950 and 2050 is shown.

Population Growth Rate: The number of persons added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to births, deaths, and net migration expressed as a percentage.

Population Living on <$2/Day: The proportion of people living on less than $2 per day is the percentage of the population with average consumption expenditures less than $2.15 per day measured in 1993 prices converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. The World Bank's estimates are drawn from surveys that use common methods for measuring household living standards across countries. When estimating poverty worldwide, it is appropriate to use the same reference poverty line, which is expressed in a common unit across countries. The World Bank uses reference lines set at $1 per day (extreme poverty) and $2 per day (poverty) in 1993 PPP terms, where PPPs measure the relative purchasing power of currencies across countries. For analysis of poverty trends in a particular country, use of the national poverty line is often preferable. Most data refer to the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Total Fertility Rate: The average number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15 to 49).

Unmet Need for Family Planning: Women have an unmet need for family planning if they are married women of reproductive age (ages 15 to 49) who say they do not want more children or want to wait two or more years to have another child, yet are not using contraception.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Authors: Donna Clifton, Toshiko Kaneda, Rachel Nugent, and Erin Sines. **Special thanks** go to Lori Ashford, Bill Butz, Thomas Goliber, Carl Haub, Mai Hijazi, Tom Merrick, Nina Pruyn, Joan Robertson, Richard Skolnik, Rhonda Smith, and Joanne Wei for their insight and assistance. **Design and Production:** Michelle Corbett

This publication is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of BRIDGE Project (No. GPO-A-00-03-00004-00). The contents are the responsibility of the Population Reference Bureau and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

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